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Venice, August 18.

THe taking of *Coron* by the Forces of this State, is confirmed from several places; but the Senate have not yet received any account of it from Captain General *Morosini*; which makes us believe that the *Felucca's*, which ought to have brought this news from him, have been cast away or taken by the *Corsairs*, and the rather for that we have had no Letters from the Army since those of the 21 of the last month. We have likewise advice by several Vessels arrived from the Levant, that Signior *Molino* and Signior *Delfino*, who Command the Ships of the Republick, have obtained a great Victory in a Fight they had with the Turkish Fleet near *Scio*, having its said taken and destroyed Twenty of their Galleys. And there are Letters from *Constantinople* by the way of *Ragusa*, which say, that they were there in the greatest consternation, occasioned by the account the Kaymakam had received of the Defeat of their Fleet near *Scio*; But the Senate not having received any news of this Victory from their Generals, we know not what credit to give to it. The Senate have sent several small Vessels towards *Dalmatia* and *Corfu*, to bring them advice.

From the Imperial *Camp near* Gran, *Aug.* 16. The Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Lorrain* having past'd the *Danube*, and advanced towards this place with a resolution to fight the Enemy; upon their approach to them, found they had quitted the Siege of *Gran*, and were drawn up in Battalia behind a Moras, which could not be pass'd but by Defilés; that they were possess'd of two Hills of difficult access, commanding the Plain by which we could march towards them; that their Right reached very near to the *Danube*, and their Left to a great Wood which covered their Flank. We were likewise drawn up in Battalia the most advantageously the Ground would permit; and in this posture both Armies continued three days in sight of each other. The 14th at night, a Renegado *Polander*, who had Deserted the Turkish Army, came into our Camp, and informed the Duke of *Lorrain*, that the Seraskier Bassa having receiv'd an account that the Christian Army was but 20000 strong, had resolved to Attack them. His Highness thereupon, to confirm the Enemy in their opinion of the weakness of the Christians, and to engage them to a fight upon more equal ground, retreated with the whole Army about an hours march towards *Comorre*. The Turks no sooner perceiv'd it the next morning, and that there was a sufficient interval between the Moras and the Rear of the Christians to draw up in Battalia, but they pass'd the Defilés, and having again form'd themselves, advanced towards us, and with their usual Shouts and Cries charged our Right Wing, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and Prince *Waldeck*, who received them with that courage and firmness that they did not long keep their ground; at the same time the Enemies Right Wing attacked our Left, where the Duke of *Lorrain* was, and endeavour'd to fall upon us in our Flank, but were likewise beaten off with the greatest Bravery imaginable. The Enemy being thus repuls'd, and finding they were deceiv'd in the account they had of our Strength, began to fall into great disorder, which was very much encreased by the discharge of 30 Pieces of Cannon laden with small Shot, which (our Troops opening) fired upon them, and made a great Slaughter; and at the second discharge they fled, being pursued by our first Line, and a great many Illustrious Volunteers, who gave in this occasion great proofs of their Courage. They repassed the Defilés on the side of the Moras; but our Troops following them very close, and cutting in pieces all that opposed them, enter'd their Camp and made themselves Masters of it, the Enemy flying towards *Buda*. The *Hungarians* and *Croats* with a Detachement of Cuirassiers and Dragoons, commanded by the Baron *Mercy*, the Count *de Stirum*, and Colonel *Heusler*, were sent in pursuit of them. We took all their Tents, Baggage, and Artillery; the latter consisting in 23 pieces of Cannon and four Mortars. Of the Enemy there were slain about 4000 Janizaries and 1000 Spahies. This signal Victory has not cost us 100 men, among which is not one person of any note.

Vienna, Aug. 21. Several Expresses have within these three days arrived here from the Imperial Army, who all give this account of the late Victory obtain'd by the Christians; That the Duke of *Lorrain* having by his Retreat drawn the Turks out of their Camp before *Gran*, where they left their Cannon and Baggage, they charg'd the Imperialists with great fury the 13th instant in the morning, that the Fight lasted till towards Noon, when the Turks fled to their Camp, which, being closely pursued by the Christians, they were forc'd presently after to abandon, leaving their Tents, Baggage, and 23 pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars, all they had there, behind them. Of the Enemy there were between 5 and 6000 slain; and we are assur'd, that they lost near 3000 in the Siege of *Gran*; On our side the loss was very inconsiderable, not one person of any note being killed or wounded, except the Sieur *Van Dieper* General of Battalia of the Troops of *Franconia*, who was wounded in the Shoulder. The *Hungarians* and *Croats*, who behav'd themselves very well in the fight, were sent in pursuit of the Enemy, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the more to encourage them, declaring that every one should have all the plunder he took. After this Defeat of the Ottoman Army, his Highness marched back towards *Newhensel*, to put an end to that Siege, and in his march received an account, that the place was taken by Assault, and all the Garison put to the Sword, except the Bassa, who was dangerously wounded, and some other principal Officers of the Garison, to whom Quarter was given. While the Turks besieged *Gran*, the Seraskier Bassa sent a Body of 12000 men to Attack *Visegrad*, in which there was only a Garison of 300 Christians, who made a very brave Defence, and after having lost 40 of their number, who